SECOND 189 EDITION

GRAPHICAL COMPUTING TABLE

BY W.H.BIXBY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, 1879.

AFTER THE METHOD OF LÉON LALANNE, CORPS OF PONTS & CHAUSSÉES, FRANCE.

WEIGHT OF IRON CYLINDERS IN TONS

$\pi D.H.\frac{T}{12}.\frac{484}{2240}=\frac{1}{1.76}D.H.T.$

D = MEAN DIAM. IN FT.
H = HEIGHT IN FT.
T = THICKNESS IN INCHES

WEIGHT OF IRON PLATES IN TONS

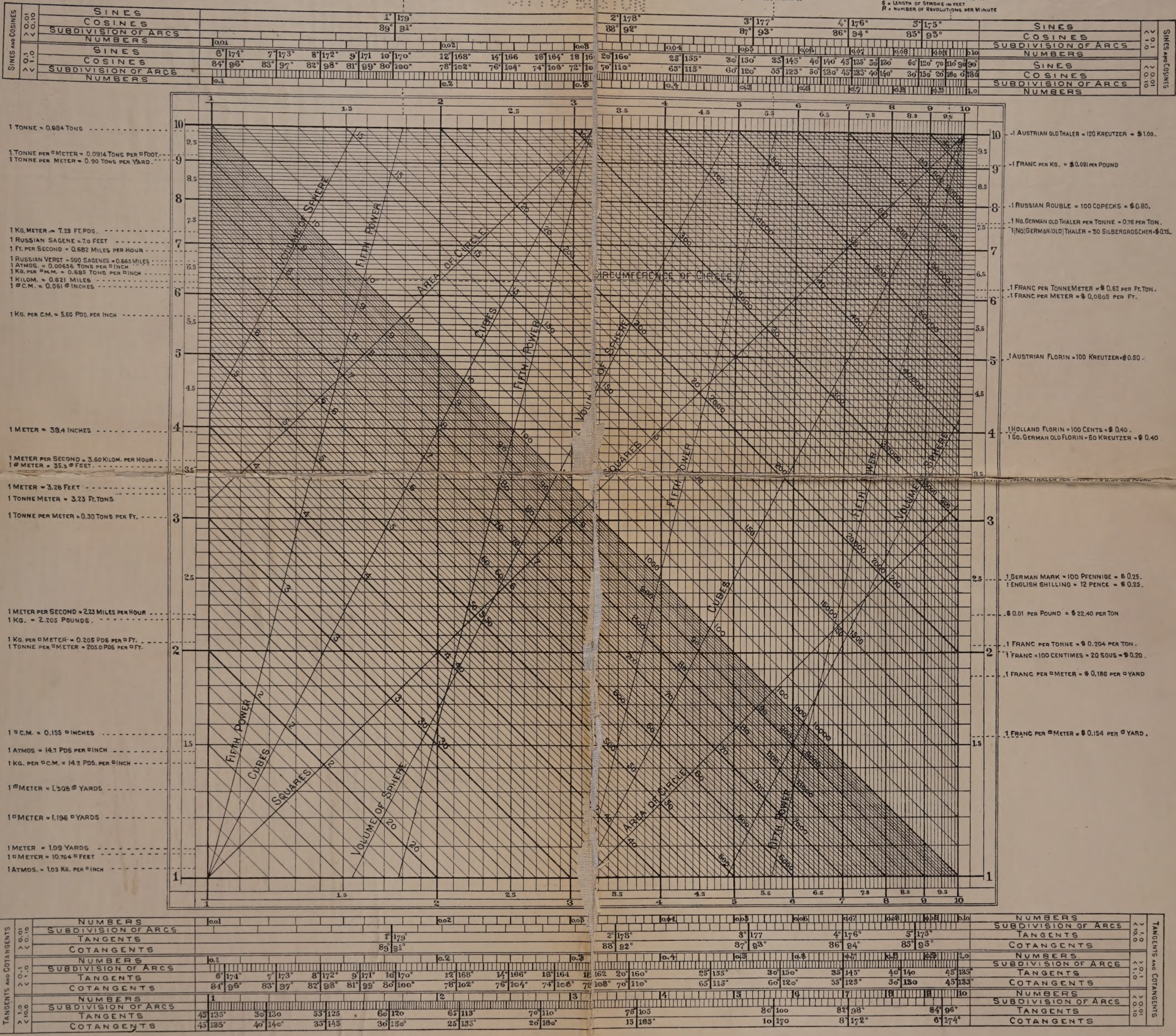
$H.B.\frac{T}{12}.\frac{484}{2240}=\frac{1}{55.6}H.B.T.$

H = HEIGHT IN FEET
B = BREADTH IN FEET
T = THICKNESS IN INCHES

HORSE POWER

$\frac{\frac{P}{}.A.S.2R}{33000}=\frac{P.r^2.S.R}{0.0000952}$

P = PRESSURE IN PDS. } IN □ INCHES
A = AREA OF PISTON HEAD }
r = RADIUS OF PISTON HEAD IN INCHES
S = LENGTH OF STROKE IN FEET
R = NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE



This Table is composed of **horizontal**, **vertical** and two sets of **diagonal** lines.
For ordinary operations of **multiplication**, the **horizontals are multipliers**, the **verticals** are **multiplicands**, and the **diagonals** running **downward to the right** are the **products**.
In like manner in ordinary operations of **division**, the **horizontals are divisors**, the verticals are **quotients**, and the **diagonals** are **dividends**.
In **evolution** and **involution**, the **verticals** are the **roots**, and the **diagonals** running **upward** to **the right** are the **powers**.
The position of the decimal point is to be determined as in the use of logarithms or of the slide rule.

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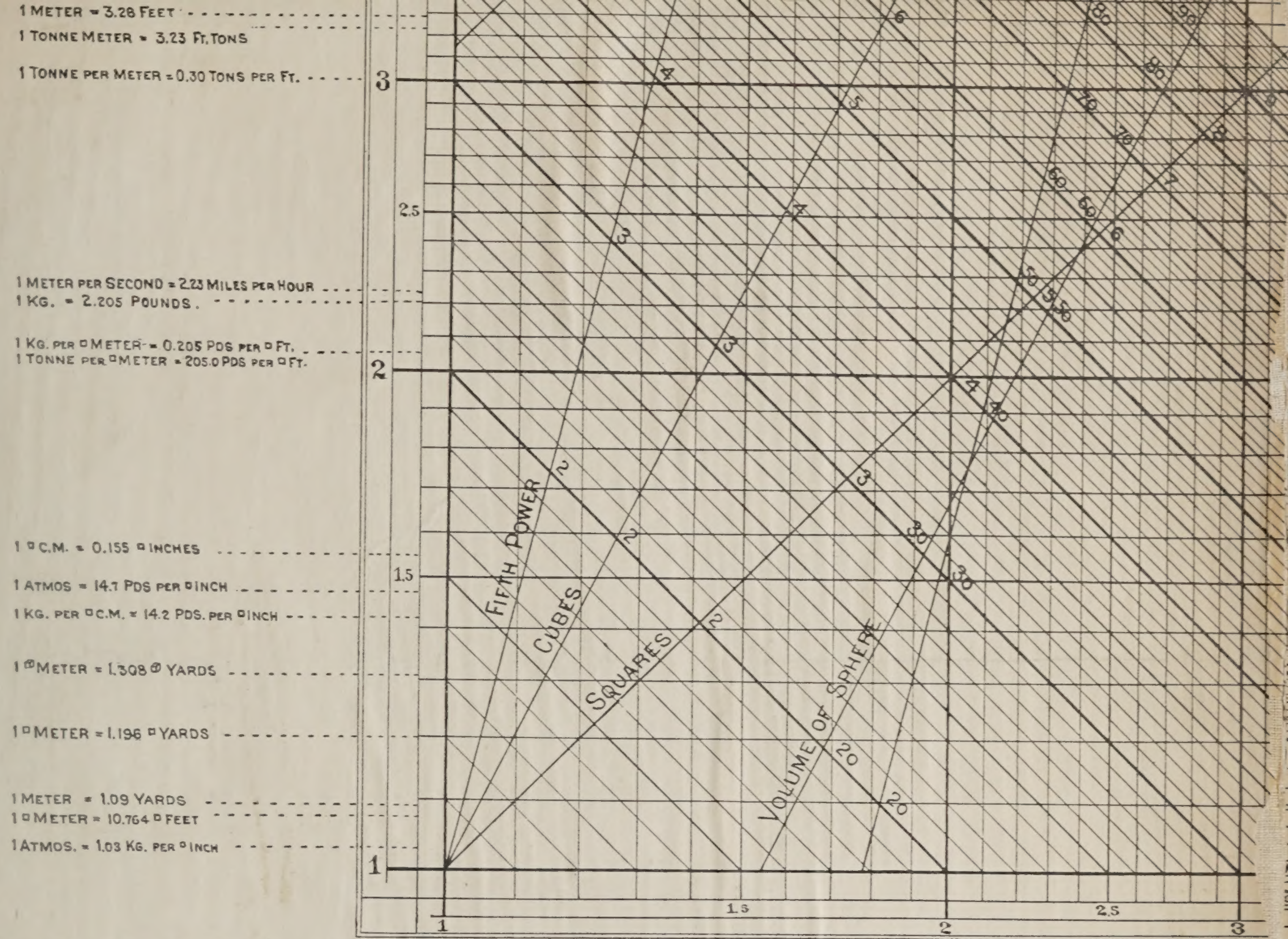

TANGENTS AND COTANGENTS			
0.01 <> 0.10	NUMBERS	0.01	0.02	0.03
	SUBDIVISION OF ARCS			
	TANGENTS	1° 179°		
	COTANGENTS	89° 91°		
0.1 <> 1.0	NUMBERS	0.1	0.2	0.3
	SUBDIVISION OF ARCS			
	TANGENTS	6° 174° · 7° 173° · 8° 172° · 9° 171° · 10° 170°	12° 168° · 14° 166°	16° 164 · 18
	COTANGENTS	84° 96° · 83° 97° · 82° 98° · 81° 99° · 80° 100°	78° 102° · 76° 104°	74° 106°
1.0 <> 10.0	NUMBERS	1	2	3
	SUBDIVISION OF ARCS			
	TANGENTS	45° 135° · 50° 130 · 55° 125 · 60° 120	65° 115°	70° 110°
	COTANGENTS	45° 135° · 40° 140° · 35° 145 · 30° 150°	25° 155°	20° 160°

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